PRICE ONE CENT.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1889.

2 O'CLOCK.

24 GORY ROUNDS.

Mike Cushing, of Brooklyn, Knocked Out by Austin Gibbons.

Hard Fought Battle for the 126-Pound Championship.

John L. Sullivan and Jack M'Auliffe at the Ring Side.

Two Thousand Dollars Goes to the Paterson Man with the Victory.

The greatest skin-glove prize-fight that has been fought in this section of the country for months took place in a swell club-house on the outskirts of Stamford, Conn., early this morning. The fighters were Mike Cushing, of Brook-



lyn, holder of the 126-pound championship of the United States, and Austin Gibbons, the Paterson light-weight.

Gibbons won in the twenty-fourth round. While Philadelphia and Boston were well represented. New York City furnished the bulk of the spectators.

Besides the \$1,000 stake put up by the fighters, as an additional incentive to the combatants, Doc McDonough, in behalf of an uptown club, offered a \$1,000 purse. Gibbons wins \$2,000 and the 126pound championship of America.

Cushing entered the ring in fine trim, the result of the effective training given him by



MIKE CUSHING. Dan Gallagher. His training was done at

Gravesend. Gibbons stepped into the roped square in the finest fighting condition he has yet shown. He was trained to perfection. He was prepared for the contest by his brother Jim, and had his training headquarters at Paterson.

The men weighed in at 126 pounds on Friday last. Both had gained a few pounds in flesh since then, but this was permissible under

since then, but this was permissible under the articles of agreement.
Though the room in which the fight occurred was a large one, yet it was tested to its utmost capacity by the 600 spectators.
The crowd was so dense that it broke off one of the stout stakes which held the ropes. Five men held the stake in position during the contest.
There was a vast amount of scrambling to secure tickets. Everybody who had a puil, pulled for all he was worth.
Many of the tickets sold for as high as \$50. Mike Cushing was the hero of a long list of victories, his only defeat having been at the hands of Jack Hopper.
Gibbons had never yet met defeat.

DOMINICK WCAFFREY REFERRE.
Both men agreed on Dominick McCaffrey

Both men agreed on Dominick McCaffrey for referce, and the announcement of his name was followed by loud applause. "McCaffrey!" shouted the Growd.

He was there, and stepping into the ring. called the crowd to order.

"This fight will be fought strictly on its merita," said he.

Just as the cheering ceased Jim Gibbons, Austin's brother, appeared bearing bottles and towels.

GIBBONS APPEARS.

big overcoat.
Tom Quinn and Charley Norton followed him inside the ropes. CUSHING IN THE RING.

Cushing, the Chibbans, was ecconded by his brother Jim and Charley Norton, ex-champion lightweight of the world; Cushing by Jack Adler and Dan Gallagher.

Joe Early was chosen timekcoper for Cushing and Chappie Moran for Gibbons.

GALAXY OF PUBLISHED STARS. glance about the ring discovered the sence of most of the puglistic stars of

presence of most of the puglistic sears of the country.

John L. Sullivan, with handsome black mustache and hight-colored overcost, occu-pled a prominent seat. With him were Joe Lannon and Jack Barnitt. Then there were Liney Tracy, Billy Madeen, Cal McCarthy, Billy Edwards, Billy Murray and a host of lesser stars. CUBILING WON THE TORS.

Jack McAuliffe flipped a quarter and won the toss for choice of corners. The good omen was applauded by Cushing's friends. Jack voted Cushing the northwest corner. 'Time-shake hands!' cried McCaffrey, and every one present craned forward escerty.

The two young fellows smiled pleasantly at each other and shook hands heartily.

Then they put up their dogskin-covered hands and sparred cautiously for an opening.

FIRST ROUND.

Cushing led with his left, a light blow on

and dealt each other some stinging left-handers.

Cushing forced Gibbons to the ropes.
They clinched, broke fairly and closed the first round with some rapid exchanges. Gib-bons was very red about the neck and

breast.
In the second round Cushing landed a hot right-hander on Gibbons's left eye by feinting with his left. Again he rushed Gibbons to the ropes. A clinch followed and cries of 'foul' greeted an apparently unfair blow by Cushing as they broke.

Gibbons led with his left and swung with his right, landing just shove Cushing's eye, cutting the skin and starting a cobious flow of blood.

bons.

Both men were very cool and both still smiling. Gibbons was doing some wouderfully clever dodging of his head to one side, casily avoiding Mike's vicious left-hand swings.

The third round was opened cautiously on the part of both men.

Cushing got in a strager with a will, but cheek.

Both men punched with a will, but guarded vital spots coverly.

Gibbons rushed Mike into the latter's corner against the ropes.

The exchanges were fast and furious.

The gash over Cushing's eye was deepened.

ched.

Cushing swung ravage'r, but Gibbons savel himselt by his wonderful dodging.

Cushing did most of the leading.

"Ninety to 100 on Gibbons!" yelled soveral bookmakers.

They were taken up with a rapidity that took one's breath away.

In the fourth round Cushing rushed, and some rattling in-fighting resulted.

REPEATED CRIES OF FOUL. Gibbons aimed for the stomach. Again cries of "foul" arose, as some of the spectators thought Cushing struck Gibbons with his head intentionally while in a clinch. HIT PELOW THE BELT.

Gibbons struck Cushing below the belt.
Immediately Cushing doubled up, evidently in the greatest path, and dropped his handa.
Time was called amid a perfect pandemonium of howis, above which the cries of "foul" only were distinguishable. CUBHING CARBIED OFF.

Cushing's seconds carried him to his Cushing's seconds carried him to his corner.

The referee signalled frantically for quiet and then said:

"The blow was an unfair one, but I do not believe it was intentional. I saw Gibbons sile, making him miss his mark. I grant Cushing time to recover."

Cushing time to recover."

Cushing writhed upon his chair in apparent anguish, while his seconds did everyting to restore him, sided by Jack Mc-Auliffe and Quinn, who worked like beavers.

After a lapse of ten minutes time was called for the fifth round. ONE ON GIBBONS'S JAW.

Both men sparred for wind. Cushing seemed to have recovered from his hurt. He had the best of this round, doing most of the leading and getting a homer in on his opponent's stomach and a heavy crack on his jaw.

ally. It is sixth round Cushing rushed and landed with his left on Gibbons's law and stomach. He also got a slashing lunge home on his adversary's face.

In the seventh round it became evident that this bons was playing fory. He acted almost entirely on the defensive, his game evidently being to tire out his antagonist. Cushing forced the fighting, as usual, and began hitting for the body.

The eighth round was a repetition of the seventh. seventh.

In the ninth round Gibbons got in some stingers on the throat with his left. Then they had it hot and heavy, playing on each other's bodies like catapults. Cushing landed on the jaw and stomach repeatedly.

CUSHING FORCED TO THE ROPES. Gibbons's eyes blazed fire, and he went for Cushing like an enraged bull, thumping him to the ropes in his corner.

The round closed with both men apparently pretty well "done."
Gibbons came up for the tenth round ap-Gibbons came up for the tenth round apparently the fresher. Cushing's face was covered with fresh-flowing blood. Gibbons did some great dedring. He led Cushing into his corner in the attempt to make the latter break his hand on the post. The round closed with a clinch.

BLOWS GIVEN PELL-MELL. Cushing seemed to think it time to "do or die." He battered Gibbons's chest and stomach in a pell-meil style in the eleventh round.
In the sixteenth round Cushing got home a tremendous right-hander on Gibbons's

chest.
Gibbons seemed to be as hard as the boiler-iron which he hammors at his trade.
He stood Cashing's terrific punishment magnificantly.

CUSHING WEARENS.

In the twouty-first round Gibbons went in to have his turn at a knock-out, with the result that Cushing seemed utterly unable to respond in kind, to every one's surprise. He appeared very weak and Gibbons had no difficulty in banging him about the face. A spectator interfered with Gibbons while he had Cushing on the ropes, and Gibbons hit him twice with his right as he held on to Cushing with his left. Then Jim Gibbons rushes to his brother's sid and also singged the upsetator.

The twonty-second round was marked by terrific right and left fighting.

A MASS OF BLOODY PLESS. Cushing looked one seathing mass of broody flesh. The spectators were frantic and yelled accordingly.

The end was nearly at hand when the twenty-second round closed, Cushing failing helplessly upon his second's knees.

He was railed and tremendous fighting characterized the twenty-third round. Gib-bons knocked Cushing about as if he were a rubber ball.

The call of time just saved Cushing from a knock-out. The call of time just savet Cushing from a knock-out.

He was doomed in the next round, for fibbons went at him hammer and tongs. He knocked Cushing all in a heap by a swing on the stomach. Cushing manared to orawl to his feet within the ten s'conds allowance, only to receive another tremendous drive in the breast, which sent him a senseless, bleeding mass to the floor, unconscious. He failed to respond to the call of time.

Fought and Won His First Battle When Fourteen Years Old.

early age.

up in grand style in three rounds, winning the bantam-weight championship of New Jersey.

He fought the following battles in rapid Bested Luke Clark in six rounds; knocked out Geo. Young, of London, in three rounds; treated Geo. Butler, of Newark, the same way in cloven rounds; put to sleep Jiminy Lyddy, of Elizabeth, in five rounds; tought cleven rounds with Frank Allen, champion middles-weight of Californis: defeated Frank Moore, of Elizabeth, in nine

rounds, and Jack Kenny, of New York, in seven rounds.

He stands 5 feet 7% inches in height, and fights handily at from 126 to 130 pounds.

He Won the New York Athletic

Club's Championship in 1886. to 126 pounds without difficulty, his best fighting weight being about 130 pounds. Cushing's first battle was on March 17, 1883, with James Clarke, at Elm Park, S. I., whom he defeated in ten rounds, last-

New York City in three rounds for a gold watch.

July 25, 1885, at Coney Island, he bested Jimmy Lyddy for a medal in five rounds.

At Biny Maddon's tournament, May 12, 1885, he boxed four rounds with Jack Mc-Auliffe, champion light-weight of the world. Another round was ordered and Cushing was disqualified for clinching.

Feb. 27, 1885, Cushing won the New York Athletic Club competition, beating J. L. Day, Jim Barry, Horton and Ellings-worth.

GUESS EARLY AND OFTEN! NEARLY HALF-WAY ROUND.

Miss Bly Is Due at Penang To-Mor-

row and at Singapore Saturday. Nellie Bly's itinerary calls for her arrival at Penang to-morrow. This is the chief town of Prince of Wales Island, as it is officially styled, or the island of Penang as it is more commonly known. It gets the latter name from the areca nut, which, with the cocoanut, has been its principal product, though sugar, coffee, nutmegs and cloves are also produced. It is fifteen miles long and five miles wide and los in [5,20,00]cloves are also produced. It is litteen miles long and five miles wide and lies in 5,20,00 north latitude and 100 degrees east long tinde. In 1785 it was ceded to Great Britain by the Rajah of Kedah in return for an annual pension of \$10,000. Malays, Chinese and Hindoos are its inhabitants, but there are namerous Europeans, who have the administration of affairs. The port of Penang is on the east coast of the island, the town being built on a level stretch of land extending into the sea. The harbor is always filled with European vessels, and Miss Bly will find some civilization awaiting her there. The distance from Caylon, which she left last Friday morning, is 1,400 miles and the voyage requires six days in favorable weather. Singapore, 400 miles off, is the next stopping-place, and that should be reached Saturday. Thence to Hong Kong The Would's tourist has 1,700 miles of unpleasant voyaging in the face of the northeast monsoons through the China Sea to Hong Kong, where she is due Dec. 28 to catch the Occidental and Oriental steamship Oceanic, which vails from Hong Kong on that date for San Francisco.

If Miss Bly gets to Singapore Saturday she will have accomplished almost exactly one-half of her tour in thirty-seven days; and she will be over the most difficult half of her try, too. Singapore is the half-way house of the American globe girdle, it is in round rigures about twelve thousand miles in either direction, cast or west, to New York. miles in either direction, east or west to New York.

A reader of Trie Would who has evidently been following Miss Bly closely in her trip around the world sends the following inter-esting communication:

esting communication.

Fo the European Trip Editor:
Miss Bly is about this time passing through the Straits of Malacca, and should the steamer on which she is embarked, when entering the Java Sea, sig driven by stress of weather a little out of her Gurse, and pass to the southward of the equator, Miss Bly will have occupied a portion of three seasons in her trip around the earth, namely, Fall and Winter north of the equator. In connection with this wonderful transit of The World's female Mercury I desire to offer to its millions of readers now scattered around the zone which Miss Bly is so rapidly passing the following proposition: Tale Miss Bly's time of transit from New York to Singapore as guide, and follow her route all the way round, deviating from their route all the way round, deviating from the trout all the way round, deviating from the route all the way round, deviating from the route all the way round to pass would it take to make the trip and entirace in its part of the four annual seasons, and at what date should the trip be commenced at New York to make it in the shortest time? Navioaron.

One of the many thousands who are trying

to make it in the shortest time? Navioaron.

One of the many thousands who are trying to win the prize offered by The Wonld for the closest guess on Nellie Bly's time sends the following bit of advice to his competitors, pointing out, as he says, "where guess-work may cease and calculation be-

guess-work may cease and calculation begin:"
The Worker, which has an eye to everything, is of course aware that nothing like rational calculation can begin until Miss Nollie leaves Yokohana, but the public is probably not generally enlightened on this point. The reason is as follows: Passace may be taken from Hong Kong castward by several lines of steamers. The may reach Hong Kong unit after one of the great side to work it as Yokohania on the part of the trans-Pacific steamers, and there is a chance though not a strong one) that Miss Nollie may overtake the vessel preceding that which leaves Yokohama Jan. 9. The Occidental and Oriontal is not the only trans-Pacific inje. There are two others—the Pacific Mail and the Vancouver line, which connects with the Northern Pacific killings of the ward of an end of an end of the strong one with the Northern Pacific killings of the only trans-Pacific line. There are two others—the Pacific Mail and the Vancouver line, which connects with the Northern Pacific killings. Bupposing that she arrive at Yokohama a few days earlier than Jan. 8, he may be able to connect at once with a ship that will bring her to this Continent before Jan. 22. In view of the various opportunities for travel from Hong Kong, and considering also the circumstance that the trans-Pacific vessels are not expected to alhere rigorously to their schedule dates from Yokohama, it is obvious that no logical methods of reckoping can be applied until we know the day and hour of departure from Yokohama. Up to that time it must be all guess-work, but a lucky guess is as likely to win as the most elaborate scientific computation, and the contest is outle as interesting and amusing which-were way the time is Basel.

The guessers continue to guess with might and musting and amusing which-

The guessers continue to guess with might-and main, and the great interest taken by all in the contest and the earnest hopes that wreathe all efforts are beautifully exemplified in this fervent appeal: Oh, Neilie Bly.

Oh, Neilie Bly.

When you come back from o'er the mein,
Don't prove that I
In guessing lie.

Or that I've guess d sind gueso'd in vain.

North Atlains, Mass., Dec. Ib. D. A.

North Adams, Mass., Dec. 16. D. A.

The successful guess will win a free round trip to Europe, a week in London and a week in Paris being allowed the person who has the good fortune to come out ahead in this great guessing maten. Miss Bly's time must be stated in days, hours, minutes and seconds, and the guess must be recorded on the Nellie Bly coupon that appears in this connection. Send in your guess!

Quite Another Matter.

(From America.)
Col. Blueglass, of Kentucky, stood pensively in front of the Palmer House the other day, when a seedy-looking wreck meandered towards him and observed:

'My friend, can you help me"
'No, sah'' snapped the Colonel.
'You are too prior.' remarked the seedy individual: 'I was going to ask you if you could help me to find the nearest saloon where we could both get something at my expense.' Well, Major," responded the Colonel affably, 'I dunno but I could, sah. This way, sah."

The Adelphi Academy Visited by a Destructive Fire.

Damage Estimated to Be Nearly \$100,000.

Supposed to Have Started in a Pile of Rubbish.

An exciting fire visited the Adelphi Academy on Lafayette avenue, near Clifton Place, in Brooklyn, early this morning, and after gutting the old wing and an adjoining building, was finally got under control, but not until many thousand dollars worth of

damage was done.

Janitor Ewing sleeps with his wife and four children in an apartment on the first floor. A door opens from the hallway into the basement, where several hundred pounds of rubbish was stored.

Shortly before midnight he was awakened by a feeling of suffocation, and upon going into the hallway saw a narrow blade of flame in the rear of the basement and the place was filled with clouds of smoke. Ewing ran back and awakered his family.

and they escaped to the street, with but little coothing. An aiarm was sounded and the fire appearatus responded almost im-mediately.

Three alarms were sent out, and then several special calls. The people in the neighborhood was thrown into an uproar of excitement.

Three alarms were sent out, and then several special calls. The people in the neighborhood was thrown into an uproar of excitement.

The hame, after eating its way through the cellar, went up through the floor to the second story and thence to the third.

The blaze crept along the side or the middle wing until it had reached the top floor, and the roof soon tell.

The firemen sought to save the chapel, but their work was of no avail, and at 1.30 o'clock the roof tunbled in with a crash.

Finally, after two hours and a half hard work, the fire was gotten under control.

The burned portions include the greater part of the old bunding, where the chapel and class rooms were lecated, and the middle wing, in which were the preparatory and Academ Dopartments.

It is reported that Prof. B. F. Brown, the penman, had suffered the loss of a beautiful engreased copy of the Lovd's Prayer, which took the prize for decorative penmanship at the Paris Exposition. It required six years in making it, and Irof. Brown valued it at several thousand dolars.

Prof. Albert C. Perkins, the Principal, in speaking of the conflagration this morning said: "Of course it is unfortunate that we should be visited by fire, but this is the best time in the year for it, as we were preparing to close the school for the Winter holidays. We have now arranged to reopen again on Jan. 6, thus losing but one week.

"The flames did not reach the new building, where all the scientific departments are located, or we should have met with a much greater loss.

A trustee said he thought the loss would amount to \$100,000.

Fire Marshal Lewis made an investigation this morning. The jamitor alsured him at first that no rubbish had been stored them.

Mr. Lewis was of the opinion that the dremishtion, or that a hot coal from the furnace may have started the blaze.

Why Two Waybacks Came from the ONE MORE HANGING.

Jockey Stone to Be the Last to Die

Judge Moore this forenoon again pronounced sentence of death upon Jockey James Stone in the Kings County Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, Unless Gov. Hill interferes by respite or pardon Stone will be hanged in the Raymond Street Jail Feb. 7

Warden Brymer and a deputy sheriff brought Stone down to the court-house from the Raymond Street Jail. The prisoner appeared very nervous. When placed before the bar of the court Stone looked straight at Judge Moore and

never took his eyes from their object while the Judge was speaking. The court-room was crowded to its fullest capacity, a good many women being present.

The court-room was crowded to its fullest capacity, a good many women being present. Lawyers Tighe and Patterson, the prisoner's counsel, were present when District-Attorney Rulgway movel the Court that the sentence of death be passed and the date for the execution be fixed.

Clerk York asked the prisoner if he had anything to say, and Stenesaid: "Nothing." Judge Moore then addressed the prisoner, who movel nearer to the railing and listened attentively.

The Court referred to the fact that Stone was tried three times, the jury on the first and accord trials disagreeing, but he was found guilty on the third trial and sentenced to be hanged June 25 last.

His lawyers took the case to the Court of Appeals and obtained a stay of execution. That tribunal had affirmed the decision of the lower court, and Judge Moore said he agreed fully with the opinion of Chief Justice Earle.

In closing, Judge Moore said he had nothing further to slo but to appoint a time for the execution of the law, and he therefore nized Feb. 7 as the day on which Stone "shall be hanged by the neck" until he is dead.

Stone's eyes filled with tears as he heard the last words, and Warden Brymer Immediately took him by the arm and led him out of the court-room to the urison van, which conveyed him back to the fail, where he refused to talk with any one.

Lawyer Patterson said he would carry the matter before the Governor for a commutation of sentence, and he hopes for executive clemency.

Stone, who is a colored locker, was indicted in June. 1888, for murder in the first degree in killing Henry Miller, a bartender in a Coner Island salcon.

June 21, 1888, Stone sent a woman to the salcon for a pint of beer, giving her a five-diollar bill to pay for it. The bartender, Miller, gave her change, for a dollar.

Stone became very angry when the woman brought him the change. This mistake was rectified by Miller on denand, but several hours afterwards Stone entered the piace and stepping up to the bar, shot Miller inrough the heart.

At each trial Stone'

Depends on Circumstances. '' How much land do you own around your

house."
"Well, when I bought it I paid for 5,000 feet, but whenever I try to run a lawn-mover over it I conclude I must have got about five acres."

LA GRIPPE'S SCORE,

More Victims of the Dreaded Russian Influenza.

Infection Brought from Europe by Returned Travellers.

No Official Measures of the Health Board to Prevent Its Spread.

It is pretty safe to say that almost every physician in New York is to-day more conversant with the symptoms and phases of the Russian influenza than he or she ever was before. The cases reported yesterday in the family of Mr. Klamroth, on East Forty-sixth street, by general agreement are conceded to be identical with those of the dreaded La Grippe, and evidences mul-

tiply that it is infectious. Broker W. B. Wheeler, a resident at the Windsor Hotel, is a victim of the disease. His case has not been reported to the Board of Realth, but Dr. Thomas H. Allen, his physician, identifies all Mr. Wheeler's symptoms as those of the miluenza.

Mr. Wheeler has a wide business and social acquaintance and comes daily in contact with people recently returned from sbroad. It is thought probable that he caught the disease from some one who had brought the infection from Enrope

A gentleman who arrived on the Red Star line steamship last week has lain ill for four days at his home in Twenty-first street with an undoubted case of La Grippe. An EVENING WORLD reporter, who is a personal

with an undoubted case of La Grippe. An Evening World reporter, who is a personal friend of the sick man, called to see him Sunday, and Monday he was attacked with the same symptoms.

Anong other victims it is reported that Capt, Smith, of the Patrol, is a sufferer from the influenza.

It is interesting though not particularly reassiring, to know that in a precisely similar epidemic in Europe in 1847-8 about one-fourth the population were affected. Adults were the principal sufferers, children generally escaping, even in the families of those stricken. In Paris the proportion of the adult population affected was twice as large as in London. The disease often attacks domestic animals and horses as well as human beings.

It is waid that in the present epidemic mearly 40 per cent, of the adult population of Russia have been set to enceding.

The atmospheric conditions of New York are in most respects precisely similar to these existing in London and Paris during the epidemic of 1847. The weather indications are favorable for a general snearing season and a verificiale "green Christmas."

No action of the leard of Health has as yet been recommended. Dr. Edson said:

"If the disease threatens to become epidemic, it will then be time for the Board to act. For the present the Board has all it can do to combat contagious diseases of a more dangerous nature, such as scariet feets.

"As a preventive of influenza I would rec-

can do to combat contagions diseases of a more dangerous nature, such as scarlet fever.

"As a preventive of influenza I would rec-ommend people to est good food and avoid all unheafthrul surroundings. In case of an attack the prescription printed in Tag Even-ino Would yesterday ought to effect a cure."

A LITTLE GREEN-GOODS GAME.

West to Jersey City. Two grangers from Granger County, Tenn., arrived in Jersey City yesterday to

meet a green-goods man. One of these "waybacks" says he is a postmaster and the other a farmer. The mare detained at Police Readquarters. For several weeks past Chief Murphy has been receiving circulars which were sent

out from a house in the residence quarter of Jersey City. The letters intimated that counterfeit money was for sale. Yesterday Detective Dalton spied two countrymen in front of a hotel in Exchange place. Know-

front of a hotel in Exchange place. Knowing the tricks of the awindle, he asked oner "Have you seen your friend yet" "What friend?" "Why, the one you sent your telegram to. We are police officers."

"Yes." said one, after a little further talk. "we sent one to W. Robbins, No. 431 West Forty-second street, New York. We sent it from Washington."

They went into the hotel and the detective opened the eyes of the countrynien, and it was soon arranged that they should take room 18, while Dalton sat in room 19. Letective Clos relieved him and the two watched everal hours.

They had the men telegraph:

We Robbins, No. 431 West Party Second street, New Ports.

"A. P." was the signal which had been "A. P." was the signal which had been

I am at — Hotel in Jersey City.

A. P. "A. P." was the signal which had been arranged in previous letters. About 7 oclock last night a gentle tap was beard at door No. 18. Mr. Wayback opened it.

"Are you A. P." asked the caller.

"Jes. Gaines drawled out.

"Mr. Robbins sent me to have you go to No. 431 West Forty-second street. Why did you not come there?"

"Well, I was sick and we thought we'd wait here. Are you Mr. Robbins?"

"No. I'm from his office."

The detectives then went to room 18 and arrested the clork. He gave his name as James Wallace, clork, aged twenty-eight, No. 410 West Eightch street, this city, He is charged with attime and abeting the scheme to defraul. The Chief says he can be tried under the act passed last Whiter to prohibit green-goods swinding. The waybacks are detained as witnesses. They did not seem to have much money with them. When saked if they knew they were going to be swindled, one of them said:

"We mat come on, by gosh, to see what those fellers wanted."

____ ONE SOLDIER'S ROMANCE.

A Young Woman's Name Pinned to a Sock Leads to a Wedding. Congressman Joseph D. Taylor, of Ohio, says a Washington letter to the Pittsburg Press, Lad a romance, and his wife, a noble devo ed woman, has joined

the stars. During the war she was one of the many patriotic young women who did many patrictic young women who did more than pray for the boys in bine. They added works to faith by knitting socks and preparing lint, clothing and comforts for the defenders of the Union. Living in Berwick, Me., she put her name and address in a pair of socks which were given out through the sanitary commission. That particular pair of socks was drawn by young Joseph Taylor, and he promptly began a correspondence with the maid of Berwick.

The romance ended with marriage when the war was over, and no woman ever did more to aid her husband in his ambitions than Mrs. J. D. Taylor.

A \$50 Gold Watch for \$1 per week. This places a guid watch within the reach of al. No one can say they cannot affect it; only Said. by making a small cash payment and \$1 per seek it: watch is drivered at ones. MURPHY & Ch., 100 Strondway, room 14, New York, N.Y. . ".

THEY WONT'T YIELD

National Line Pier Strikers Still Hold Firm.

A Few White Men Working with the Negroes.

Supt. Andrews Says a Few Hands Asked to Be Taken Back,

The white Tongshoremen who struck at the National Line pier, foot of West Houston street, were as determined as ever this morning that they would not go back and

work with negroes.

The men, while feeling very bitter against the colored workers, have restrained them-selves from offering any violence to the latter, and thus far not a single tracas has

taken place. Roundsman Landers had a force of nine policemen guarding the entrance to the sier, but there seemed to be little need of

The strikers stood on the opposite corners, stelldly puffing smoke from their characteristic short clay pipes, and discussing the situation of affairs.

"We are determined to a man," said one intelligent fellow, "not to go back on that dock as long as the negroes work there.

dock as long as the negroes work there.

'You needn't put us down as being opposed to negroes because of their color, although I suppose some of the men have a little feeling on that account.

'They have to live the same as the rest of us, but we cannot work with men who work for half pay.

'Those negroes only get what they can make, and the Company pays them very little. They fairly live on the pier, and its only a question of time, if this thing goes on, when all the companies will employ negroes, and there we will have to work for nothing or starte. The question has got to be actived for goed this time.

The other men listened to the speaker attentively, and no directing voice was heard. The Company had about one hundred and fifty men at work this moraning. Nearly forty of these were white men who had asked for employment yesterday.

The Company's officers assert that two or three of the old hands had applied for work yesterday and were refused.

Superintendent Andrews said this morning.

yesterday and were refused.
Superintendent Andrews said this morning:

"The men who have struck have been in our employ for eighteen or twenty years. They have earned more than any other longshoreman atoms the river front. for we do more freight business than any other line. They had no reason for striking."

"Why do you refuse to take them back?" asked the reporter.

"Simply because they have struck without cause." replied the superintendent. "Ever since they have been working here they have from time to time struck for trivial matters."

"Last time they left us we warned them that the next time would be the last. They refused to head the warning and we will not take them to work here again."

One of the hoisting blocks broke yesterday, and it was claimed that the strikers had tampered with it. No foundation could be found for this accusation, however.

The strikers are winning praise for their orderly behavior.

HER FORTUNE COMES.

Aged Mrs. Hamilton's Inheritance Secured at Last

The Christmas which is so near at hand will be indeed a happy one for Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, of Monmouth street, Jersey City, who for years has been experiencing the ex-pectations and disappointments of an English Court of Chancery, so vividly described in Dickens's "Blank House,"

Mrs. Hamilton is hear to an estate that was once valued at £23,500, but which has accumulated interest for forty years, until it now amounts to over \$200,000. This sum will shortly be paid to Mrs. Hamilton, who is greatly in need of it. 'Yes, it is true that I have been success

fur in my client's interests, 'remarked Law-yer Samuel D. Haines, to an Eveniso Wollab reporter this morning, "and she will soon get her money. It has rightly belonged to her for years, but her interests have been

her for years, but her interests have been neglected.

"The facts in the case are these:
"The facts in the case are these:
"Over seventy years ago Capt. John Shaw, of the British Navy, owned considerable real estate in the harbor of Port Royal, on the island of Jamaica. The British Government wanted it for a Marine Hospital, and so appropriated it, awarding him about £20,000 damages for the same.

"Capt. Shaw died. The executors of his will also died, leaving James Shaw, of Londonderry, the Captain's only brother, as the sole surviving heir and claimant to the estate.

"James Shaw took out letters of adminis-

as the sole surviving heir and claimant to the estate.

"James Shaw took out letters of administration in England, but was unable to furuls the required bonds, which were very heavy. The property, of course, continued in the possession of the Government.

"James Shaw had two children, John and Sarah, my client. The son died, but Sarah my client. The son died, but Sarah married Thomas Hamilton, and, coming to this country, located in Hanover township. New Jersey.

"Meanwhile her father, James Shaw, died. Sarah at once had her identification substantiated before a competent court in the north of Ireland. Her husband hed five or six years ago; her children had all died and she was left entirely alone in the world.

"About a year ago she went to Port Royal and the died and she was left entirely alone in the world.

world.

About a year ago she went to Port Royal and made inquiry as to the disposition of the estate, the locality of the land, Ac., and acquired much valuable information, and also saw the original copy of her unclosured.

also saw the original copy of her uncle's will.

"Uron her roturn Mrs. Hamilton placed the matter in my hands. I at once communicated with United States Consul Gillen at Kingston, who, in turn, wrote me on Nov. 5 that he had placed the matter in the hands of his solicitors, and that everything was progressing linely.

"The necessary papers have been made out and signed before the British Consulate in New York, and we expect to sesure the money very seon. How soon I cannot say, but it is only a question of a little time at the most.

"Mrs. Hamilton will receive considerably more than \$200,000. She is seventy-three

"Mrs. Hamilton will receive considerably more than \$2.00,000. Site is seventy-three years old and a wousan of intelligence and in porfect possession of all her faculties. I have sent word to her to come and see me, but as she is at present out of the city I have not yet heard from her, and undoubtedly she is not aware of the close proximity of her long-expected fortune."

At 277 Moumouth street one of Mrs. Hamilton a friends said:

"Mrs. Hamilton left here the second week in November to visit a family in Brooklyn, and from there expected to go to Dover to visit other friends.

"I'm sure she doesn't know of her good fortune, and I know she'il be delighted when she hears of it. We have heard nothing of her since she left, but expect her back soon.

"At times she has been very destitute.

back soon. She has been very destitute. She has no near relatives living, so far as I know."

PRICE ONE CENT.

2 O'CLOCK.

FORGED AND FLED.

Henry L. O'Brien Astounds Brooklyn Club Circles.

Senator O'Connor's Name Counterfeited for \$2,000.

The Fugitive a Naphew of Father

Fransicli and Very Prominent. Brooklyn club circles are all agog over the discovery that Henry L. O'Brien, ex-

Treasurer of the Columbia Club, is a forger and a fugitive from justice. O'Brien is one of the best known young men in Brooklyn. He is a nephew of Rev. Father Fransioli, ex-President of the Emerald Association, and a member of the St. Patrick Society's Executive Committee. He is also assistant cashier in the office of the

Registrar of Arrears.

O'Brien has been absent from his desk in the Arrears Department since Tuesday. His friends claimed that he was out of the city on business, but it now appears that he is in hiding.

On the morning of O'Brien's disappearance Senator Eugene F. O'Connor, who is ance Senator Eugene F. O'Connor, who is O'Brien's bondsman, was surprised upon opening his mail to dind a note from the Franklin Trust Company, giving him nofice that a note bearing his indorsement had been protested.

He at once went to the company's office, where he was told that the note was signed by Henry L. O'Brien. The note was for \$2,000 and Senator O'Connor at once pronounced his alleged signature a forgery.

Lawyer John F. Nelson had discounted the note and deposited it with the Franklin Trust Company for collection. The note also bore the alleged indorsement of Mary O'Brien. Henry's mother.

Senator O'Connor can account for O'Brien's forging his name in but one way—betting on horse-races. He was an almost daily vicitor at the race track and, it is said, lost heavily.

He has been married about a year and has a beautiful wite, to whom he appeared very much devoted. They reside at 228 Warren street.

a beautiful wife. to whom he appeared very much devoted. They reside at 228 Warren street.

O'Brien is only twenty-six years old and had been very popular in the circles where he moved, until recently.

While treasurer of the Columbian Club in 1888, he was requested to resign for the reason that, although his books showed that the rent for the Club-rooms had been paid, the lady who owns the house had never received it.

Senator O'Connor is said to have made up, the shortage.

When he first went into the Arrears Department, O'Brien was intrusted with the cashier's duties during that official's absence, One day while the cashier was at much O'Brien is said to have taken \$190 in bills out of the deposit and substituted a check drawn by himself for the amount.

The check was sent back as valueless, and O'Brien explained that there should have been enough money in the bank to his credit to make it good, and at once hustled around and collected the money among his friends. friends.
When Registrar McGuire heard of the matter he excluded O'Brien entirely from The morning of his disappearance O'Brien appeared at the office with a satchel, and was just taking off his coat when he head Senator O'Connor ask for him. He at once soized his grip and made a rapid exit. It was then a little after 9 o'clock and just after the Senator had discovered the forgery, O'Brien's accounts in the office were all straight.

Senator O'Connor will not prosecute O'Brien unless Lawyer Nelson desires to do so. O'Brien's mother refuses to be inter-viewed.

WAIT TILL JAN. 8. The Senate Committee Will Then Hear

Our Petition for the World's Pair.

The trustees of the Museum of Natural History and those of the Metropolitan Mu-seum of Art are framing a bill to be presented to the Legislature at its next session, asking for an appropriation of \$5,000,000. to enable them to complete the buildings at once, instead of by piecemeal, as the yearly

appropriations compel them to do.

This action was approved of by the World's Fair Committee on Site and Buildings at its meeting vesterday, as the result of a report from a sub-committee, appointed to confer with the Museum Trustees regarding the use of the buildings for the Exgarding the use of the buildings for the Exposition.

No doubt is expressed that the Legislature will pass the bill with a rush and that work will be begun in the Spring.

By acquiring these buildings the World's Pair Commission is saved considerable expense, the State is indirectly aiding the World's Pair, and the city will have several fine buildings after the Exposition is over, should Congress decide in New York's favor for the site.

Meanwhile New York's representatives in Washington are anything but idle. Congressman Flower's committees are actively canvassing hepresentatives from other States, and by next Friday a report of progress will be submitted to the General Executive Committee.

The Sonate Committee on the Quadro-Centennial Celebration have adopted a resolution to meet Jan. 8 and begin hearing statements from the representatives of cities on the subject of the World's Fair location.

If in most invocation, then, that citizans

location.

It is most important, then, that citizens of New York should make every effort to have the Guarantee Fund as large as possible by that time, so that the city's petition can be backed with a fund in proportion to their desire for the Exposition

portion to their desire for the Exposition site.

Mere words and highly colored advantages must be the ammunition of other cities. New York will speak with money, her advantages standing on their own merits, needing no praise.

Congressman O'Neill, of St. Louis, who is in this city at present, is of the opinion that New York should have a delegation in Washington to assist the Congressmen in canvassing for New York. He says that people in Washington think that this city is making a bluft," and an active committee would dispol that idea.

Colgute's Gifts for Men-Eau de Cologue Toilet Waters, Matchless Shaving Sticks. *.*

Substantial Christmas Presents — Couper thwait, furniture, carpets, fancy tables, easy chairs, do., 143 to 1905 Park Row, near Chatham sq., E. F.

Right behind him came Austin.
Loud cheers greeted him as he took his
seat in the corner of the ring.
He had his hat on and was enveloped in a

Cushing followed Gibbons almost immediately. With him were Dan Gallagher. Jack Adler, Jack McAuliffe and Jack Quinn, the Bootch light weight.

Cushing, like Gibbons, wore a heavy over-

Gibbons retaliated with a left-hand lunge, which the Brocklyn boy storped cleverly. Then the two warmed to their work and

FIRST BLOOD FOR GIBBONS.

First blood claimed and allowed for Gib-

The third round with the part of both men.

Gibbons led with his left, but the blow was parried ceautifully.

Cushing got in a stinger on Gibbons's left

his jaw.

After each round Cushing's seconds plasered his wounded eye, and in each round the plaster was torn off and the crimson gushed forth.

Gibbons's right hand was damaged by a blow on Cushing's head. He used this hand very little at this stage of the game.

Gibbons far outreached Cushing, but the latter seemed to be fighting most scientifically.

a tremendous right-hander on Gibbons's ribs.

Repeated clinches and cautions abou fouls were features of these rounds.

Cushing gathered all his strength for a kneck-out effort in the nineteenth round, and sent Gibbons to the ropes twice.

Cushing was now bleeding profusely from the mouth and nose and from a gash on the chesk.

CUBRING WHARENS.

TREMENDOUS PIOSTING.

AUSTIN GIBBONS'S RECORD.

Austin Gibbons, the victor in the fight, was born in Paterson, N. J., Aug. 17, 1871. He entered the prize-ring at a very When only fourteen years old he had a set-

to with gloves with Jimmy Green, doing him

BROOKLYN'S BLAZE

CUSHING'S BATTLES.

Mike Cushing was born in Elizabethport, N. J., Aug. 6, 1865. He stands 5 feet 6 inches in his stockings. He can train down

ing forty-two minutes.
On Feb. 7, 1884, he knocked out Joe Harris at Elizabeth in two rounds, after four minutes fighting. Harris weighed 180 rounds. pounds. April 12, 1884, he beat Ned Hannigan in New York City in three rounds for a gold

L. Day, Jim Barry, Horton and Ellingsworth.

Jack Hopper defeated Cushing April 25, 1887, in twenty-five rounds.

He next met Dan O'Hare, champion lightweight of Long Island, whom he knocked out in five rounds.

O'Hare claimed a return match, and within three months they met again, Cushing winning in eleven rounds.

March 5, 1889, Cushing defeated Harry Bartlett, of England, for \$1,000 and the 124-pound championship of America, in fourteen rounds. He was backed by E. H. Garrson, the jockey.

Cushing fought most of his earlier fights under his real name of White.